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This booklet presents background material and current facts about the 34 US public Negro colleges and universities that have provided educational opportunities in 19 Southern and border states for able and deserving black students at generally low costs for over 100 years. Because of steady improvement in educational quality, a constantly broadening spectrum of liberal and professional education, and meaningful contributions to the community, these institutions are attracting growing numbers of black and white students despite an increase in higher education opportunities at predominantly white institutions. State appropriations provide 50% of their income, 12% comes from tuition and student fees, and auxiliary enterprises account for 25%; the federal government provides 10%, and private gifts and grants account for 1%, 50% of which come from foundations. Public Negro institutions, which award approximately 10,300 bachelor's and 1,400 master's degrees annually, had a 1968-1969 student enrollment of 93,470, including one third of all black students in US higher education. The fact book discusses the history of these institutions, their students, academic and public service programs, alumni, faculty, finances, and facilities. It also lists the 34 institutions, each with mailing address and other data. Copies of the booklet are available from the Office for Advancement of Public Negro Colleges, 805 Peachtree Street, N.E., Suite 577, Atlanta, Georgia 30308. (WM)

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public negro colleges

a fact book

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This Fact Book was prepared by the Office for Advancement of Public Negro Colleges of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. The Office carries out a broad program designed to help public Negro colleges increase their share of private, voluntary support. The work of the Office is supported by grants from several corporations and foundations.

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Further information about the important group of colleges featured here and additional copies of this Fact Book are available from the presidents of the individual colleges and from Dr. Herman B. Smith, Jr., Director of OAPNC.

OFFICE FOR ADVANCEMENT OF
PUBLIC NEGRO COLLEGES
805 Peachtree Street, N.E. — Suite 577
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
(404) 874-8073

July 1969

introduction

This publication is a reference guide to the nation's public Negro colleges and universities. It is intended to provide background material and current facts about an often overlooked segment of higher education.

Predominantly Negro public colleges, which today serve students of all races, are of special significance because of their traditional role in educating minority group students for full participation in American life. The 34 institutions currently enroll about one-third of all black students in higher education today and three-fifths of all students in predominantly Negro colleges.

During the past century, public Negro colleges have made significant contributions to society. Above all, they have served as "opportunity colleges" providing education otherwise unavailable to thousands of able and deserving youths. Their alumni can be found in prominent positions throughout the nation.

Like other public colleges, predominantly Negro institutions have a strong commitment to service beyond the campus. These colleges are working in many ways to better interracial understanding and community relations. They are extending their resources to the community by providing technical assistance in a variety of fields, from teacher training to business management. They are also involved in various adult and remedial education programs.

The achievements of public Negro colleges are especially remarkable because they have been carried out despite chronic shortages of funds. For many years, these colleges received only minimal public and private support. Behind this booklet is the hope that information about the resources and activities of public Negro colleges will encourage broader appreciation of their role in American education and broader support of their activities in the future.

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evolution

History

Public Negro colleges have existed for more than a century. Most of them were founded in the decades following the Civil War, between 1867 and 1900, to provide an education for newly freed slaves. The colleges are located in 19 states, most of them Southern and border states. The oldest is Cheyney State College in Pennsylvania, founded in 1837 and the only one predating the Civil War. The youngest is Mississippi Valley State College, founded in 1950. Only three of the colleges are less than 50 years old, although none granted degrees more than 50 years ago.

Sixteen of the colleges were founded in the 19th century as land-grant colleges or later given this status to conform with federal requirements that benefits of land-grant programs be available to both Negroes and whites. As a result, public Negro colleges shared in the tradition of including service as well as teaching and research activities in their programs.

Some of the colleges were founded as extensions of already existing institutions. Norfolk State College, for example, was established as the Norfolk Unit of Virginia Union University. North Carolina A & T State University was an extension of Shaw University in Raleigh from 1890 to 1893 to enable its state to receive Morrill Act land-grant funds. Many of the colleges were founded as secondary schools.

A majority of the colleges were founded as state colleges, often with significant Negro leadership. Elizabeth City State University, for example, was created in 1891 by a bill introduced into the North Carolina legislature by Hugh Cale, a Negro legislator from Pasquotank County. In 1871, when Alcorn A & M College was officially opened for Mississippi's

black citizens, Hiram R. Revels, the first Negro elected to the U.S. Senate, resigned his seat to become the college's first president. Alcorn originated as Oakland College, a school for the education of white males.

Thirteen of the colleges were initially organized under private auspices, generally with gifts from both Negro and white individuals and groups. The soldiers and officers of the 62nd U.S. Colored Infantry gave $5000 to provide funds for Lincoln University's incorporation in Missouri and are credited with the college's founding and eventual financing. Fort Valley State College was established in 1895 by leading local white and Negro citizens and was generously supported by gifts from Miss Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Albany State College in Georgia was begun as the Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute, receiving financial support from the Hazard family of Newport, Rhode Island, as well as from concerned local philanthropists.

Over time, but especially in the earlier years of this century, financial problems led some of the private colleges to seek state support, and they became public institutions. There remain about 70 private Negro colleges in the nation today.

In their early years, most of the colleges concentrated on teacher education, subsequently adding other programs. Today like other former teachers colleges, public Negro colleges offer undergraduate and graduate studies in a broad range of fields covering a wide spectrum of liberal and professional education.

Opportunity Colleges

Throughout their history, the major role of public Negro colleges has been to provide educational opportunity. In years past, Negro institutions were the major source of higher education available to most black people. More recently, with other doors opening, thousands of young people continue to attend these colleges. Negro students, like white students, look upon their college experience as a social as well as an academic opportunity. This, then, continues to make predominantly Negro colleges especially attractive to many Negro students. Moreover, in these schools students find many opportunities and experiences that could not be duplicated anywhere else.

In addition, because of their generally low costs, public Negro colleges continue to serve as "opportunity colleges," providing needy students with a chance to get a higher education with the least amount of financial sacrifice. The average parental income of students at these colleges is under $4000 — less than two-fifths that of other college students.

Finally, public Negro colleges are striving constantly to improve their quality and increase their educational services to continue providing a first-rate education in many fields. On the basis of their offerings, they are today attracting many white as well as Negro students to their campuses.

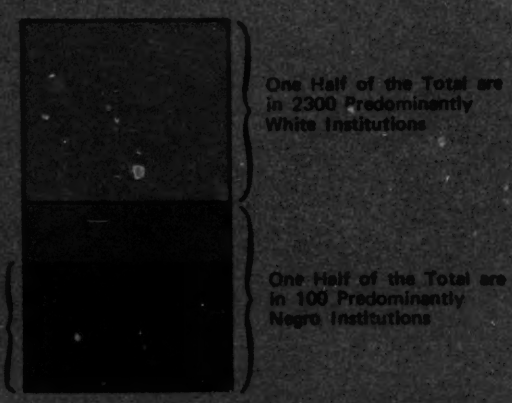
The Future

There is no question that the future of predominantly Negro public colleges lies beyond serving only one race. All of the traditionally Negro institutions now enroll white students and have white faculty members. A few, in fact, have become predominantly white. More than 75 percent of the students at West Virginia State College, for example, are white. Approximately half of the enrollment at Lincoln University is white; one-third of the commuter enrollment at Delaware State College and about one-third of the total enrollment at Kentucky State College is white.

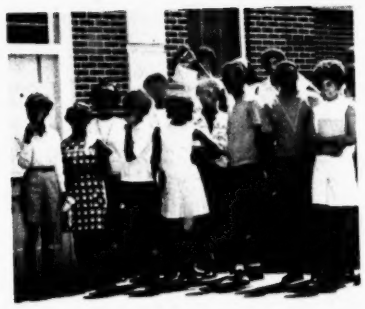
Like other public colleges and universities, public Negro colleges see their future role as one of providing low-cost, high-quality education to students of all races.

CHART A

BLACK STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION TODAY


One Half of the Total are in 2300 Predominantly White Institutions
One Half of the Total are in 100 Predominantly Negro Institutions
One Third of the Total are in 34 Public Negro Colleges

input



Enrollment

Public Negro colleges currently enroll 93,470 students and are growing rapidly. Their 1968-1969 enrollment was 7.7 percent higher than their 1967-1968 enrollment, and more than double their 1956 enrollment. In fact, if recent trends continue, the 34 public Negro colleges will enroll more than 100,000 students in 1969-1970.

Public Negro colleges enroll approximately **three-fifths** of all students in predominantly Negro colleges. Nationally, they enroll about **one-third** of all black students in higher education today.

The average enrollment at public Negro colleges is 2749 students. There are, however, wide variations in size. Southern University in Louisiana is the largest institution, enrolling 9978 students. Maryland State College is the smallest, enrolling 717. Altogether, six of the 34 colleges enroll 4000 or more students and two enroll fewer than 1000.

Students

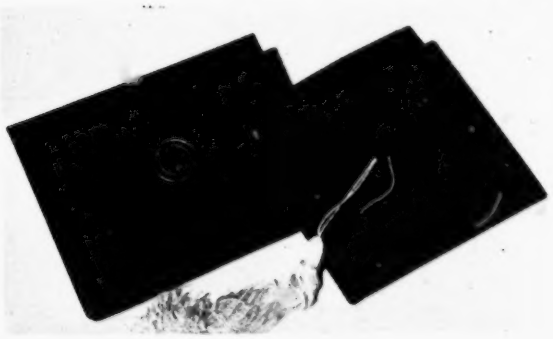
The students at these colleges show outstanding ability and desire to profit from higher education. They generally achieve more — in both college and their careers — than their scores as prospective freshman on standardized national tests would indicate.

Many of the students had impressive high school records before coming to college. About five percent were high school valedictorians or salutatorians. Thirteen percent ranked in the top tenth of their high school class; three-fifths in the top half. Public Negro colleges, however, enroll a cross-section of students. In many cases they will accept students with weak high school records, give them a second educational chance, and help them become high achievers.

Students come from all parts of the country and from abroad. Most are from Southern and border states, with 89 percent living in the state in which their college is located. The remaining ten percent represent every state except Alaska. New York and New Jersey alone contribute about one-fifth of out-of-state students at public Negro colleges.

Men account for 46 percent of the enrollment; women, 54 percent. About three percent of the undergraduate students and 13 percent of the graduate students are white. Some 85 percent of the students attend full-time, ranging from 15 percent of the graduate students to 92.7 percent of the freshman.

output



Degrees

Altogether, public Negro colleges award approximately 10,300 bachelors and 1400 masters degrees annually. The largest share of these degrees is still in education fields. However, as job opportunities continue to expand and students realize that their options are ever-widening, they have begun to enter non-education fields in significant numbers.

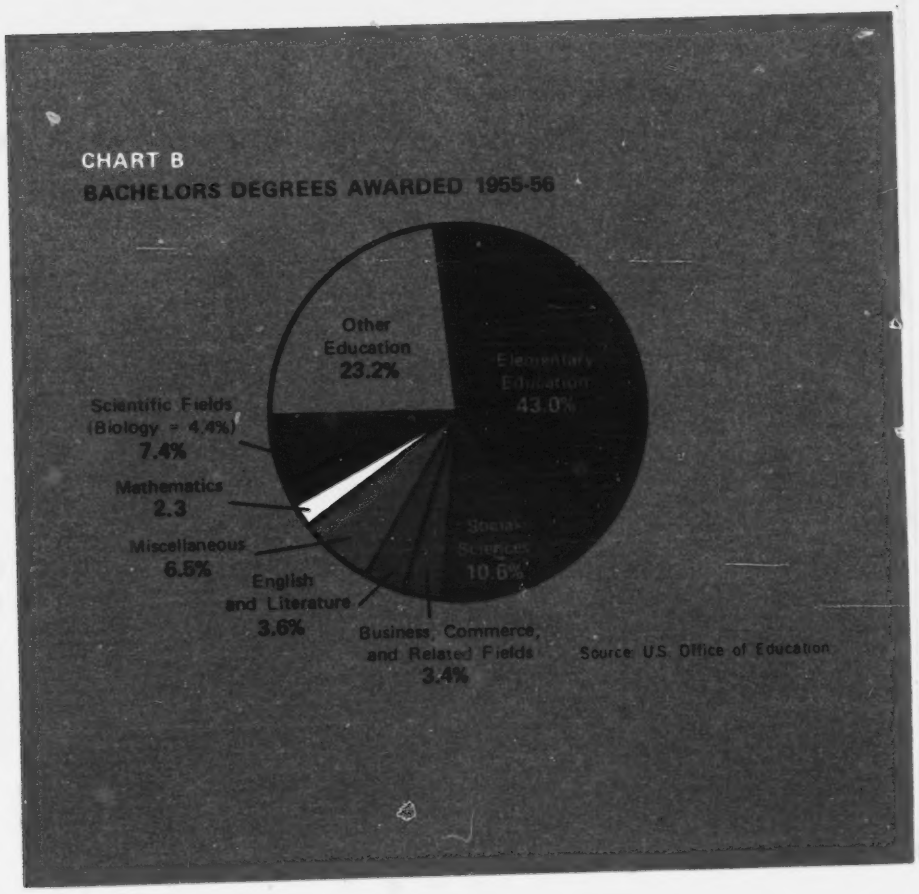
In 1955-1956, education accounted for 66.2 percent of all bachelors degrees. Today it accounts for only 47.1 percent. Meanwhile, degrees in the social sciences have risen from 10.6 percent to 17.0 percent. Bachelors degrees in business fields have increased from 3.4 percent of the total in 1955-1956 to 8.5 percent today. Eight institutions — Southern, North Carolina A & T, North Carolina Central, Norfolk State, Texas Southern, Central State, Prairie View, and Virginia State — each have more than 700 business majors currently enrolled.

At the master's level, education accounts for 81.6 percent of all degrees. Mathematics and science fields account for ten percent.

Alumni

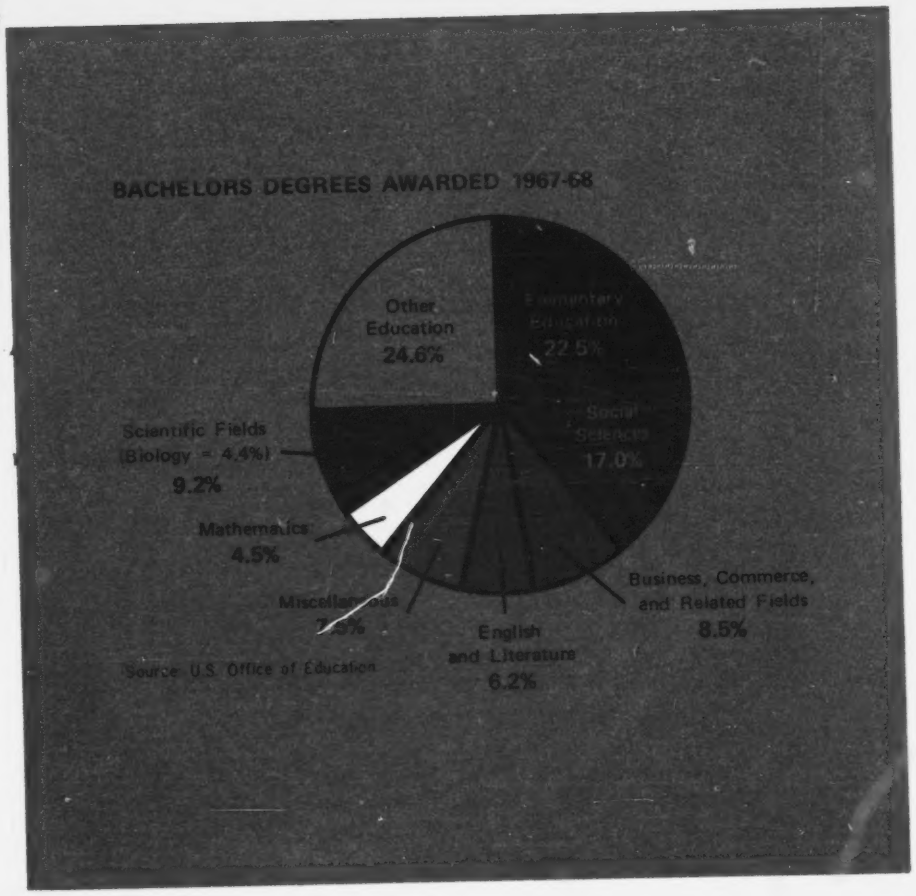
Graduates of public Negro colleges are found in a variety of positions in business, education, and government. Although only ten percent of the students are initially from out of state, a far higher proportion of alumni becomes residents and taxpayers of other states after graduation. In general, most alumni working in education have remained in the South while alumni in business and industry have more often left their home states and the South.

Among alumni in business are researchers and managers in many major corporations as well as the owners of smaller firms. In education, graduates include scores of teachers, principals, college faculty, college presidents, deans, department chairmen, and school board members. More than one-third of the principals and one-half of the teachers in the Mississippi public school system, for example, are alumni of Jackson State College.



In government service, alumni are prominent on the lists of foreign and military service officials; municipal, state, and federal judges, administrators, and legislators. In other public service professions, hundreds of doctors, lawyers, ministers, and civic leaders are alumni of public Negro colleges.

Space limitations permit mention of only a very few examples of outstanding alumni. Whitney Young, Executive Director of the National Urban League, Mrs. Ersa Poston, President of the New York State Civil Service Commission, and Harvey C. Russell, Vice President of PepsiCo, Inc., are alumni of Kentucky State College. Opera singer Leontyne Price is an alumna of Central State University. Dr. Ercell Watson, Superintendent of Schools in Trenton, New Jersey, is a graduate of Delaware State College. Howard E. Lee, the mayor of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, is an alumnus of Fort Valley State College. Russell Frye, the first Negro elected to the North Carolina State Legislature since Reconstruction is a graduate of North Carolina A & T State University. Miss Barbara Jordan, a member of the Texas State Senate, is a graduate of Texas Southern University.


BACHELORS DEGREES AWARDED 1967-68
Other Education 24.6%
Elementary Education 22.5%
Social Sciences 17.0%
Business, Commerce, and Related Fields 8.5%
English and Literature 6.2%
Scientific Fields (Biology = 4.4%) 9.2%
Mathematics 4.5%
Source: U.S. Office of Education

programs

Curriculum

Public Negro colleges offer a broad variety of educational programs, ranging from anthropology to sociology, business to music, black studies to law. Twenty of the colleges have graduate programs.

Traditionally, the emphasis has been on education, but in recent years other fields have demonstrated significant growth. In business, for example, although only 19 colleges had degree-granting programs in 1955-1956, 28 do today. The number of colleges offering degrees in accounting has increased from three to thirteen; in economics, from six to fourteen; in nursing, from one to nine.

Furthermore, in response to broadening student and employer interest, the colleges are introducing degree programs in many new fields. Alabama A&M University, for example, has instituted a four-year bachelors degree program in computer science. The colleges are also upgrading existing programs in changing fields like business and science. In addition, they are providing work-study opportunities for interested students and employment in both the public and private sectors.

In the professions, Negro colleges are still the major producers of black lawyers, nurses, and engineers for the nation. North Carolina Central, Southern University, and Texas Southern operate law schools. Southern, North Carolina A & T, Tennessee State, and Prairie View A & M offer bachelors degrees in engineering. Several other institutions offer engineering majors through technology programs. Florida A & M, Albany State College, North Carolina A & T, North Carolina Central, Lincoln University, Kentucky State College, Winston-Salem State University, Prairie View, and Maryland State College have nursing programs.

Accreditation

All of the colleges are fully accredited by their respective regional accrediting agencies. This means that they meet certain minimum standards expected of all institutions of higher education and that their work is accepted for credit at other colleges and universities. Increasingly, their individual departments are also gaining specialized accreditation from professional agencies like the American Chemical Society and the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business.

Public Service

Public Negro colleges are committed to serving all residents of their areas, not just their on-campus population. The colleges conduct many programs to help improve the quality of life and broaden educational opportunities.

One of the major ways they have offered services to the community has been that of conducting special courses for adults. Many of the courses provide job-related training to workers who need new knowledge and skills. North Carolina A & T, for example, offers mechanical engineering courses geared to the needs and interests of nearby industrial employees. Helping to combat pollution, Delaware State College sponsors non-degree Water Chemistry courses for purification and waste disposal plant operators. As part of a project sponsored by the Southern Regional Council, Southern University in Louisiana serves, through its political science department, as one of five newly established research and educational service centers for black elected government officials. Texas Southern University is training business managers for other public and private colleges. Langston University has special courses to help train Oklahoma City municipal workers. In addition, nearly all of the colleges conduct workshops and institutes for teachers and school administrators.

The colleges' activities aimed at broadening educational opportunity extend from the pre-school to the adult, college level. Several colleges have trained staff for pre-school Project Headstart programs. Others have run "Upward Bound" programs to encourage poverty-level high school youths to enter college. Cheyney State College conducts a summer institute on the educational needs of the migrant child. It also operates a summer sports program for youths from Philadelphia poverty areas.

As the only state college in its metropolitan area, Winston-Salem State University has opened a Downtown Center where it operates an undergraduate evening program in conjunction with the University of North Carolina.

The colleges are engaged in action programs too, especially those designed to help eliminate poverty and assist cities in dealing with pressing urban problems. North Carolina A & T, for example, hosts monthly meetings on its campus at which leaders from low-income areas meet with experts to discuss community problems and work out solutions. A & T also conducts a consumer education program for low-income groups. Tennessee State has agreed to establish a "New Careers" manpower program as a division of Nashville's Model Cities project.

Students are involved too. At Texas Southern University they have joined forces with HOPE, Inc., a privately-funded anti-poverty agency in Houston. They tutor, supervise recreation, and tell stories to young children. Art students have painted murals of black history on the walls of the HOPE building. Other TSU students have "adopted" needy families in nearby public housing projects.

At Morgan State College, students enrolled in a special seminar get academic credit while helping public and private agencies seek solutions to urban problems. The students work with community organizations ranging from the Youth Division of the Baltimore Police Department to the Governor's Human Relations Commission. At one point, some 45 agencies had requested nearly 400 student assistants.

resources

Facilities

The combined physical plants of 34 public Negro colleges are worth an estimated $442.3 million.

Their libraries hold a total of 3.4 million books and about 100,000 reels of microfilm. Library and other resources are extended by participation in cooperative programs. In addition to the 163,000 books in its own library, Texas Southern can also make available to its students and staff the collections of 27 other Texas and Louisiana college libraries through a teletype inter-library loan program.

Many of the colleges either have their own computers or share computer facilities available at other locations. Lincoln University in Missouri installed its first computer in 1960 and was among the first institutions in its state to install such facilities. Jackson State, Central State, and Alabama A & M have installed third-generation computers on their campuses. The state colleges in Maryland are connected to a central computer station with terminals at each college. Each of the five public Negro colleges in North Carolina has terminal access to the computer facilities of the Piedmont Computer Research Center.

Faculty

To carry out their programs, public Negro colleges have assembled extremely talented and dedicated faculties. Some 5000 full-time faculty members were teaching at the 34 colleges in 1968-1969. Of these, about 27 percent hold Ph.D.'s.

To some extent, however, the colleges are in a precarious position. Although their professors have labored for many years with dedication and at relatively low salaries, recent efforts by major institutions to attract black faculty threaten to siphon off many of the outstanding faculty members at public Negro colleges.

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES

RANK	Public Negro Institutions	Public Liberal Arts Colleges	Public Universities	Private Independent Universities
Professor	$12,802	$15,274	$17,140	$19,183
Associate Professor	10,633	12,133	12,864	13,241
Assistant Professor	8,859	10,120	10,562	10,552
Instructor	7,456	8,005	8,052	8,334

Figures for Average Salaries in 1968-69

SOURCE: OAPNC—Public Negro College Figures
American Association of University Professors—Comparison Groups

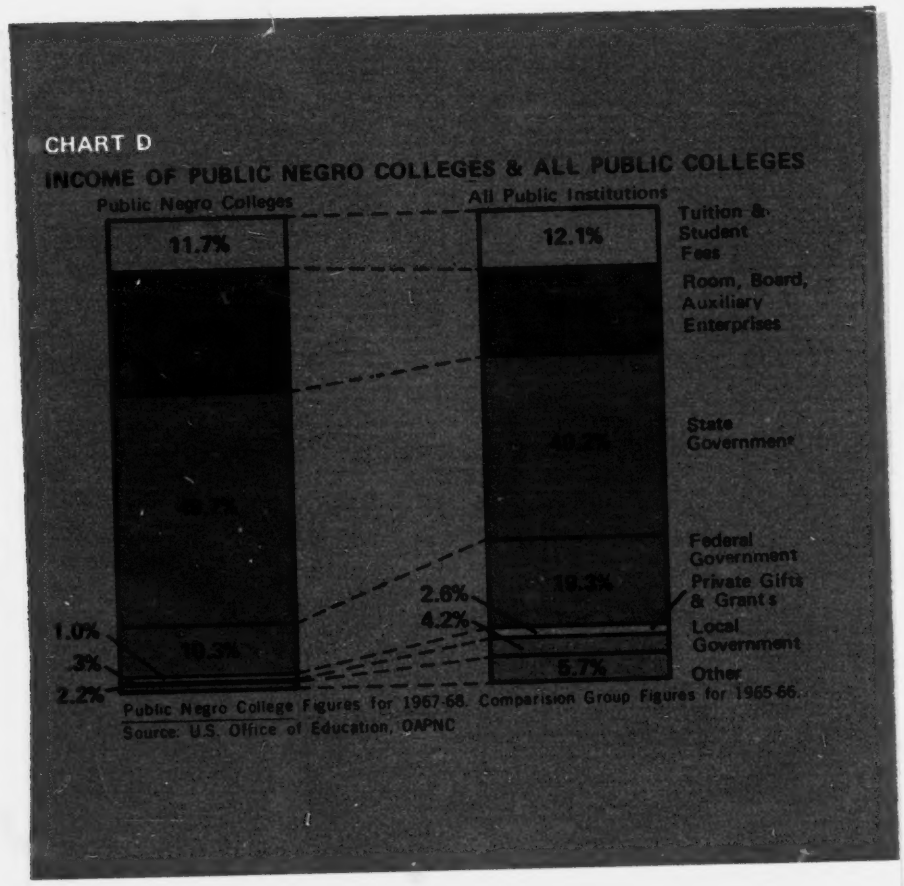
Finance

The major source of income for these schools is state appropriations, which account for about half of their revenue. For years, public Negro colleges in many states received relatively less money than other public institutions. Funds for construction have often been generous, but operating funds, especially for salaries and programs, have tended to lag behind. Most of the colleges are now getting a fairer share of current appropriations. However, they have generally not received the extra "catch-up" funds they need to overcome their cumulative deficit in resources.

A second source is tuition and student fees, including room and board charges. Tuition, room, and board average $914 at public Negro colleges for in-state students and $1278 for out-of-state students. Tuition accounts for 12 percent of college income. Auxiliary enterprises, which include student room and board charges as well as income from bookstores and other revenue-producing activities, account for 25 percent of income.

Ten percent of income comes from the federal government, with very little supporting research. Federal funds provide about seventy percent of all student aid money available at public Negro colleges. Federal funds also support construction, special projects, and cooperative activities. Many of the colleges have been unable to take full advantage of federal programs because they could not raise their required "matching" share of funds or finance necessary planning studies on which to base applications.

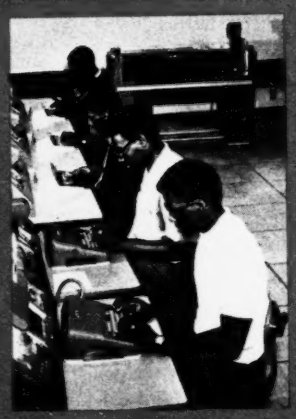
Private gifts and grants provide **only about one percent** of income for public Negro colleges, with foundations accounting for about half of all such support. Until recently, most public Negro colleges lacked active fund-raising programs. Because public institutions are **not included** in the United Negro College Fund, they cannot share in this major source of private contributions. Many of the institutions have recently begun active fund-raising efforts and are now vigorously seeking support from their local communities, alumni, corporations, and foundations. Their most urgent needs are funds for student aid programs and for faculty development, including salary supplements.

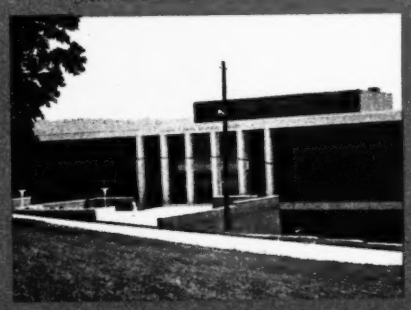


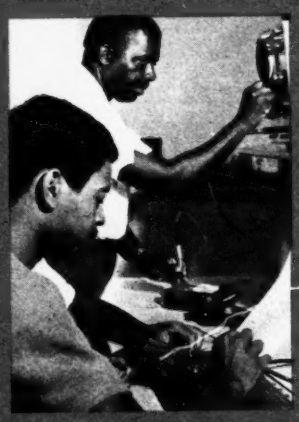
A Second Century of Service

In summary, for more than a century, public Negro colleges have made major contributions to the nation. They have served as "opportunity colleges," providing a chance for higher education to many able and deserving students. They have also served as peoples' colleges, providing services where needed.

Public Negro colleges are attuned to the needs of the present. They are also undertaking new efforts to respond to the needs of the future. They know that challenge and change await them. They look forward to a second century in which they will render even broader service to the nation and in which they will receive even broader support with which to continue their vital educational mission.







the colleges

The first section of this booklet introduced the nation's 34 public Negro colleges as a group. This section presents some additional information about each one of these institutions.

Listed below for each of the colleges and universities is the following information:

- mailing address
- degree-credit enrollment
- degrees offered
- tuition and required fees
- room and board charges
- president
- founding date

Tuition, room, and board rates are given for two semesters, two trimesters, or three quarters — in other words, for an entire academic year. (IS) designates the tuition and required fees paid by in-state students; (OS), the out-of-state charges. Enrollment and student charges given are for the 1968-1969 academic year. Assuming continuation of present trends, these figures will most likely show moderate increases at many colleges in 1969-1970.

Further information about any of the colleges is available directly from the college. The president's office can provide information about programs underway and private support opportunities. The admissions office has information about attending, application blanks, and catalogues.

1. **ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY**
Normal, Alabama 35762

Enrollment: 2076
B.A., B.S., M.S.
Tuition: $260 (IS), $510 (OS)
Room and Board: $560
President: R. D. Morrison
Founded in 1875*

2. **ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE**
Montgomery, Alabama 36101

Enrollment: 2169
B.A., B.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $260 (IS), $435 (OS)
Room and Board: $717
President: Levi Watkins
Founded in 1874

3. **ALBANY STATE COLLEGE**
Albany, Georgia 31705

Enrollment: 1635
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $330 (IS), $660 (OS)
Room and Board: $717
President: Thomas M. Jenkins
Founded in 1903

4. **ALCORN A & M COLLEGE**
Lorman, Mississippi 39096

Enrollment: 2305
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $272 (IS), $872 (OS)
Room and Board: $490
President: Walter Washington
Founded in 1871*

5. **ARKANSAS A, M & N COLLEGE**
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601

Enrollment: 3445
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $250 (IS), $550 (OS)
Room and Board: $566
President: Lawrence A. Davis
Founded in 1873*

* designates land-grant institution

6. **BOWIE STATE COLLEGE**
Bowie, Maryland 20715

Enrollment: 1328
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $310 (IS), $566 (OS)
Room and Board: $800
President: Samuel L. Myers
Founded in 1867

7. **CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY**
Wilberforce, Ohio 45384

Enrollment: 2626
B.A., B.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $463 (IS), $863 (OS)
Room and Board: $822
President: Herman R. Branson
Founded in 1887

8. **CHEYNEY STATE COLLEGE**
Cheyney, Pennsylvania 19319

Enrollment: 1985
B.A., B.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $350 (IS), $804 (OS)
Room and Board: $648
President: Wade Wilson
Founded in 1837

9. **COPPIN STATE COLLEGE**
Baltimore, Maryland 21216

Enrollment: 1125
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $280 (IS), $530 (OS)
Room and Board: Not provided
President: Parlett L. Moore
Founded in 1900

10. **DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE**
Dover, Delaware 19901

Enrollment: 909
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $175 (IS) $475 (OS)
Room and Board: $650
President: Luna I. Mishoe
Founded in 1891*

11. ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY
Elizabeth City, North Carolina 27909

Enrollment: 1009
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $360 (IS), $710 (OS)
Room and Board: $570
President: Marion D. Thorpe
Founded in 1891

12. FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301

Enrollment: 1243
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $284 (IS), $684 (OS)
Room and Board: $657
President: Charles A. Lyons
Founded in 1877

13. FLORIDA A & M UNIVERSITY
Tallahassee, Florida 32307

Enrollment: 4339
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S. M.Ed.
Tuition: $345 (IS), $600 (OS)
Room and Board: $579
President: Benjamin L. Perry, Jr.
Founded in 1887*

14. FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE
Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

Enrollment: 2102
B.A., B.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $381 (IS), $786 (OS)
Room and Board: $570
President: Waldo W. E. Blanchet
Founded in 1895*

15. GRAMBLING COLLEGE
Grambling, Louisiana 71245

Enrollment: 3718
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $126 (IS), $350 (OS)
Room and Board: $560
President: Ralph W. E. Jones
Founded in 1901

16. JACKSON STATE COLLEGE
Jackson, Mississippi 39217

Enrollment: 3672
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S.
Tuition: $300 (IS), $900 (OS)
Room and Board: $543
President: John A. Peoples, Jr.
Founded in 1877

17. KENTUCKY STAT COLLEGE
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Enrollment: 1610
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $240 (IS), $740 (OS)
Room and Board: $522
President: Carl M. Hill
Founded in 1886*

18. LANGSTON UNIVERSITY
Langston, Oklahoma 73050

Enrollment: 1324
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $331 (IS), $707 (OS)
Room and Board: $585
President: William H. Hale
Founded in 1897*

19. LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Enrollment: 2094
B.A., B.S., B.Music, M.A., M.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $238 (IS), $438 (OS)
Room and Board: $605
President: Walter C. Daniel
Founded in 1886*

20. MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE
Princess Anne, Maryland 21853

Enrollment: 717
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $220 (IS), $370 (OS)
Room and Board: $526
President: John T. Williams
Founded in 1886*

21. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE COLLEGE
Itta Bena, Mississippi 38941

Enrollment: 2497
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $281 (IS), $881 (OS)
Room and Board: $414
President: J. H. White
Founded in 1950

22. MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
Baltimore, Maryland 21212

Enrollment: 4391
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.Ed., M.B.A.
Tuition: $365 (IS), $665 (OS)
Room and Board: $788 (IS), $938 (OS)
President: Martin D. Jenkins
Founded in 1867

23. NORTH CAROLINA A & T STATE UNIVERSITY
Greensboro, North Carolina 27411

Enrollment: 3781
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $387 (IS), $786 (OS)
Room and Board: $596
President: Lewis C. Dowdy
Founded in 1891*

24. NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY
Durham, North Carolina 27707

Enrollment: 3042
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.Ed., LL.B.
Tuition: $288 (IS), $738 (OS)
Room and Board: $563
President: Albert N. Whiting
Founded in 1909

25. NORFOLK STATE COLLEGE
Norfolk, Virginia 23504

Enrollment: 4400
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $400 (IS), $570 (OS)
Room and Board: Not provided
President: Lyman B. Brooks
Founded in 1935

26. PRAIRIE VIEW A & M COLLEGE
Prairie View, Texas 78661

Enrollment: 4028
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $166 (IS), $466 (OS)
Room and Board: $605
President: Alvin I. Thomas
Founded in 1876*

27. SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE
Savannah, Georgia 31404

Enrollment: 1931
B.A., B.S., M.S.
Tuition: $321 (IS), $651 (OS)
Room and Board: $651
President: Howard Jordan
Founded in 1890

28. SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115

Enrollment: 2081
B.A., B.S., M.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $360 (IS), $840 (OS)
Room and Board: $554
President: M. Maceo Nance, Jr.
Founded in 1896*

29. SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813 (branches at New Orleans and Shreveport)

Enrollment: 9978
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.Ed., LL.B.
Tuition: $160 (IS), $560 (OS)
Room and Board: $674
President: C. Leon Netterville, Jr.
Founded in 1880*

30. TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
Enrollment: 4536
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $225 (IS), $705 (OS)
Room and Board: $688
President: Andrew P. Torrence
Founded in 1912*

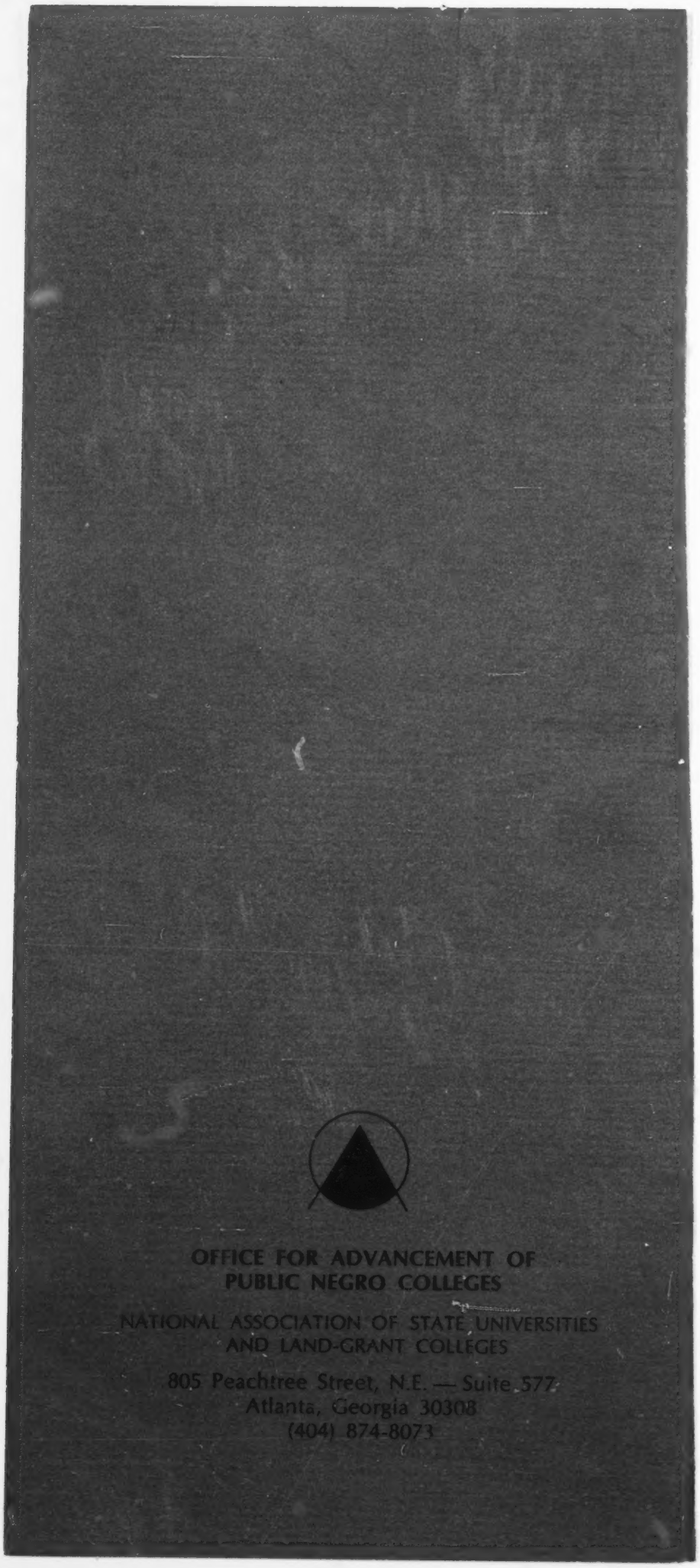
31. TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
Houston, Texas 77004
Enrollment: 4513
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.Ed., M.B.A., LL.B.
Tuition: $156 (IS), $456 (OS)
Room and Board: $743
President: Granville M. Sawyer
Founded in 1947

32. VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
Petersburg, Virginia 23806
Enrollment: 2910
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S.
Tuition: $534 (IS), $744 (OS)
Room and Board: $536
President: James F. Tucker
Founded in 1882*

33. WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
Institute, West Virginia 25112
Enrollment: 3042
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $ 214 (IS), $ 814 (OS)
Room and Board: $704
President: William J. L. Wallace
Founded in 1891

34. WINSTON-SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
Enrollment: 1301
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $303 (IS), $703 (OS)
Room and Board: $631
President: Kenneth R. Williams
Founded in 1892

LOCATION OF PUBLIC NEGRO COLLEGES



OFFICE FOR ADVANCEMENT OF
PUBLIC NEGRO COLLEGES

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES
AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

805 Peachtree Street, N.E. — Suite 577
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
(404) 874-8073